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ber of similar editions of little known and inaccessible plays before we can hope to clear up many of the dark places in English dramatic history.

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Zur Geschichte der Altenglischen Präpositionen 'mid' und 'wið,' mit Berücksichtigung ihrer beiderseitigen Beziehungen. Erla Hittle. (*Anglistische Forschungen* II.) Heidelberg, 1901. Pp. 184.

This volume is the fourth contribution to the study of the Old English preposition, the others being: A. Harstrick, *Untersuchungen über die Präpositionen bei Ælfred dem Grossen*, Kiel diss., 1890; E. M. Taubert, *Der Syntaktische Gebrauch der Präpositionen im Andreas*, Leipzig diss., 1894; and Wülfing's compendious treatment in the second volume of *Die Syntax Alfreds des Grossen*.

However, Hittle's work is on new ground; it is the story of the struggle for predominance in Old English between the two rival words, a struggle to result in the complete disappearance of *mid* from the arena by the time of Chaucer. In portraying this, the author has gone through the important Old English poetic and prose monuments, with several notable exceptions, to bring before the reader in systematic order for the most part well-filled categories illustrating each detail of the rivalry.

The study of *mid* occupies the 104 pages of Part I; Part II, treating of *wið*, takes up the next 42 pages; and the last 20 pages or so are given to 'Schlussbemerkungen,' summative in character, and to a series of tables, which show in parallel columns (a) verbs used with *wið* only, (b) verbs used with either *wið* or *mid*, (c) verbs used with *mid* only, (d) modern English usage.

Returning to Part I, *mid* is resolved by Hittle under the eleven following main categories: Local, Sociative, Sociative-Modal, Modal-Instrumental, Instrumental, Exornative, Specificative, Causal, Material, Temporal. It is shown that the original meaning of *mid* is Local (*unter, apud, penes*), and that this meaning in Old English had already become almost entirely restricted to use with nouns denoting names of persons: e. g. *he was mid his freondum*. Now, since 'unter einer Schar sein' = 'mit anderen zusammen eine

Schar bilden,' transition is easy to the second category, viz., the Sociative (*zusammen mit; simul cum*). Growing out of this is the third, the Sociative-Modal, which is reached just as soon as the *mid*-phrase denoting accompaniment acquires something of attributive signification: e. g. *Pirrus com him to mid ðam mæstan firde* (cf. *Cæsar cum magno exercitu Galliam invasit*). This usage in its turn bridges the way to the fourth category, the Pure Modal, after which follow the Modal-Instrumental and the Pure Instrumental, needing no comment here, and closing for *mid* the line of extended usage. The exemplification of the remaining five categories is scant. An example under each will suffice: Exornative, *swurd mid ðam sylfrenan hylte*; Specificative, *ða gecorenan . . . ða læssan gebroðru oferstigað mid ealdorscipe*; Causal, *glæd mid golde*; Material, *geworhte weall mid turfum*; Temporal, *mid ærdæge*.

Similarly, in Part II, *wið*-phrases are made to fall into eight classes: Pure Translocal, Metaphorical Translocal, Reciprocal, Intralocal, Sociative, Modal, Instrumental, Temporal. The purely Translocal meaning of direction from one point to another is the primary one, which easily leads into a metaphorical extension, constituting the second category: e. g. *he hæfde swyðe agylt wið Crist*. Now since the idea of direction, literal or metaphorical, implies two factors, a giver, or sender, and a receiver, the third category, the Reciprocal, comes in: e. g. *gang ær and gesybsuma wið ðinne bróðer*. The fourth main division, the Intralocal *wið* = *neben, an; apud*), is an extension, says Hittle, of the original Translocal. This use of *wið* is far more restricted than the previous ones. The next category, the Sociative, grows out of the Reciprocal, mentioned above, and is of limited occurrence, being met merely in stock expressions, such as *gemæne wið*. Only one example, *Ælfric Hom.* 1. 434, *ðone gehadode se bisceop . . . to ðam R. bisceopsetle wið wurðmynte*, is adduced to support *wið* Modal. *Wið* Temporal (*usque ad*) is found in a few phrases: e. g. *wið æfentid*. The remaining category, the Instrumental, p. 161, seems to me a very doubtful one, supported as it is by only one example: *Lch.* 2. Table 28, *Læccedomas wið ðon ðe monnes ðæt uferre hrif sie gefylled wið yfelre wætan*. Now this same sentence is repeated in the expanded prescription, *Lch.* 224. 8, and there shows *mid* for *wið*, which reading will easily be taken as the true one.

Having traced, in Parts I and II respectively, *mid* and *wið* though all their various divisions and subdivisions, Hittle finally, in the 'Schlussbemerkungen,' calls attention to the fact that *wið*

gradually, beginning in the Northern and the East Midland, forced *mid* from the language, its disappearance being complete by Chaucer's time. The circumstances favoring *wið* in the contest, he goes on to say, were three: (1) *wið* Reciprocal lay very near in meaning to *mid* Reciprocal, and analogy led to a transfer of function in favor of *wið*; seconding this tendency is (2) the fact that *wið* Intralocal likewise tended by analogy to supplant *mid* Local, which, we have seen, was already restricted to names of persons; (3) *wið* found in *ðurh*, *be*, *onmong*, *bitweon*, and others, helpers in its encroachment upon *mid*.

We have now passed in review the general plan of Hittle's book—a review so hurried as to present only the broad outlines, leaving unmentioned many valuable bits of detail, worked out with fine insight and imagination. It remains, after expressing high appreciation of this contribution to the study of Old English syntax, and after indulging the hope that this essay will be by no means the author's last, to point out, for the future guidance of the student, certain shortcomings more or less casually hit upon in its perusal. None of these are criminal, though all are perhaps culpable.

The minor subdivisions often fail to betray any clear and practical reason for the trouble of their making. Almost analysis for its own sake! The main categories are differentiated well enough, according to the adverbial function of the prepositional phrase in question, and in the first rank of subordinate headings a consistent enough basis is found in the meaning of the verb. However, in the third and fourth subordinate categories, as a random turning of the pages will show, case governed by the preposition, part of speech modified by the phrase, and meaning of word modified by the phrase, too often appear as playing leapfrog with one other for precedence in the division-headings.

Again, the category-title is sometimes too general and colorless. An instance of this fault occurs on p. 97, where the heading 'Vereinzelte Gebrauchsweisen' stands co-ordinate in the series: Local, Modal, Instrumental, Exornative, Specificative, Causal, Temporal. If no more logical disposition could be made of the examples placed by the author under this head, it should at least stand at the end of the series as a sort of 'Anhang,' rather than be thrust in, as it is, between Causal and Temporal. Other marked instances of similar intangibility in headings are, for example, p. 130, 'Ausdrücken die Bedeuten,' and p. 155, 'Bei Anderen Verben oder bei Substantiven.'

On p. 61, in the treatment of stock phrases with *mid*, viz., *mid ungemete* and *mid gewisse*, it is strange to find no mention of *mid (un-)ryhte* (cf. Wülfing, *Ælf. Syntax* 2. 398); and yet stranger to miss there the common *mid ealle (eallum)*, two examples of which Hittle has inadvertently printed on p. 98. For others see Bosworth-Toller, *Dict.* s. v. *mid*. xii, and Wülfing, *Ælf. Syntax* 2. 412.

On p. 111, the trouble found with the phrase in such sentences as Matthew 20. 30, *ða sæton 2 blinde wið ðone weg (secus viam; Lindisfarne = æt, neh; Rushworth = bi)*, would all disappear should the author quit trying to make *sittan* fit into the Translocal category, sub-head 'Verbs of Rest.' He would find it more contented if placed on p. 157, along with Matthew 21. 19, *he geseh an fctreow wið ðone weg*, under the Intralocal category, sub-head 'Verbs of Rest.'

On p. 165, the treatment of subordinate clauses introduced by *wið ðæs*, *wið ðam ðe*, *wið ðon ðe*, *wið ðæt (ðe)* would satisfy better if it made clear their twofold function, viz., conditional (*in case that*) and final. Also the list of examples here is by no means complete. Of the five given, one alone, *CP.* 329. 16, *Gehieren ða reafaras, ða ðe higiað wið ðæs ðæt hie willað oðre men bereafian*, can be taken as illustrative of *wið* in phrases of finality. Other and clearer instances of this use, which ought not to have been omitted, are: Cockayne, *Leechdoms* 2. 156. 5, *wið ðon ðe hær ne weoxe, æmettan ægru genim . . . ne cymð ðær næfre ænig feax up; Bd.* 126. 30; *CP.* 254. 8; Wulf. *Hom.* 173. 23; 181. 31; 290. 9. To the remaining four examples, expressing a proviso (conditional, *in case that*), should have been added the five dropped by the author into a note on p. 144; and yet there might have been added five more undiscovered: *Or.* 192. 1; *Chron.* 129. 11; 133. 33; Cock. *Leh.* 1. 312. 21; 3. 44. 21.

The last paragraph on p. 165 reads thus: '*Wið* = '*dagegen*' bezieht sich auf einen ganzen Satzteil: *P. Did.* 6 *eft sona wið gif ðeo ylea adle cilde egelic on geogede*, und so oft.' In spite of the last three words, considerable search has forced me to the opinion that the example is unique. *Wið* has no syntactical relation whatever to the *gif*-clause, but is merely an accidental scribal interpolation. How natural this very error would be may be seen from a glance at the page where it occurs: five lines above is *E/t sona wið ðat ylea*; five lines below is *And eft sona gif . . .* —all three nearly similar expressions standing in introductory position to their respective prescriptions. Another rare usage, of real syntactic import, ignored

by Hittle, is the clause with *wið ðon gif*; e. g. Cock., *Lch.* 2. 9. 21, *Læcedomas wið ðon gif mon ne mæge his miegean gehealdan*; *ib.* 2. 16. 22, *Læcedom wið ðon gif mon ðung etc.* Analogy of this construction may have assisted in the scribal confusion just mentioned.

The following concluding paragraphs will show, with page-references, some of the typographical and mechanical shortcomings of the book. Errors in proof-reading, accidentally hit upon, are the following :

7, *ebegnet* for *beegnet*; 9, *Or.* 100. 8, *Grecos* for *Greacos*; *Dipl.* p. 340, *ðæm mannun* for *ðam mannan*; 16, *Æðest.* for *Æðelst.*; *Æðest. Legg.* 26 § 7 for *Æðelst. Legg.* 2. 26. 3; *Wulfhelm* for *Wulfhelme*; 17 *Æðelst. Legg.* V¹ for *Æðelst. Legg.* 6. 1. 3; *Or.* 10. 5, *licgeað* for *tolicgeað*; 21, *CP.* 167. 25 for 165. 25, and *heow* for *treow*; 22, *Or.* 204. 30 for 204. 34; 27, *Chron.* 1096, *unarnmedlice* for *unarimedlice*; 28, *CS.* 959, *ðyll* for *pyll*; 30, *Or.* 118. 19, *hie* for *hi*; *Or.* 268. 10, *becam* for *becom*; *Ælfric* 294 and 74 for *Ælfric* 1. *loc. cit.*; *Dipl.* p. 612, *gigilda* for *gegilda*; *Ps.* 100. 5, *oferhydigum* for *oferhydegum* and *sagum* for *eagum*; 31, *Ælfr.* 1. 384, *for* for *ðurh*; *Or.* 64. 10, *ðeowiende* for *ðowiende*; *Bd.* 250. 5, *geryne* for *gerynu*; *Dipl.* p. 169, *ongan* for *ongon*; 32, *Dipl.* p. 469, *hie* for *hit*; 39, *Bd.* 400. 8, *ærenne* for *ærnenne*; 41, *Dipl.* p. 528 for p. 529; 44, *Or.* 192. 11, *deareng* for *dearnenga*; 45, *Or.* 120. 18 for 120. 24; 46, *Dipl.* p. 170, *geegnigean* for *geagnigean*; 47, *Ælfr.* 1. 124, *gehædde* for *gehælde*, and *asendon* for *asendan*; 50, *CS.* 1010, *fulre* for *fullre*; *Ælf. Legg.* Einl. 49, *fiohbate* for *fiohbote*; *Chron.* 887, *Earnulfes* for *Earnulfes*; 54, *Ælf.* 1. 68, *mid* omitted before *gitsegendum*; 55, *CP.* 91. 9, *idelre* for *iedelre*, and *gehateð* for *gehatað*; 58, *Ælfr.* 1. 190, *geleafanð æt* for *geleafan ðæt*; *Or.* 30. 18, *underrende* for *underiende*; 61, *Chron.* 978, *ume* for *sume*; 62, *wer* for *war*; 64, *Ælfr.* 1. 340, *ðæm* for *ðam*, and *uferen* for *uferan*; *CP.* 183. 2 for 183. 20; 65, *CP.* 297. 10, *ne* for *no*; *CP.* 269. 29, for 269. 23, and *beað* for *beoð*; *CP.* 347. 7, *hered* for *hereð*, and *timpanum* for *timpanan*; 69, *Dipl.* p. 348, *leofre* for *neofre*; 70, *CP.* 241. 19, *beheð* for *beheleð*; 72, *CP.* 449. 26, *attar* for *attor*; *Dipl.* p. 536, *treowan* for *treowenan*; 73, *CP.* 994 for *CS.* 994; 75, *CP.* 163. 17, *rammun* for *ramman*; 76, *Bl. H.* 199, *ongean* for *ongan*; *CP.* 445. 13, *ne* for *no*; 77, *CP.* 271. 23, *on lucað* for *onlucað*; 78, *CP.* 307. 20, *gestrongian* for *gestrongien*; *Ælfr.* 1. 408, *upahofen* for *upahafen*; 79, *CP.* 269. 21, *nemæg* for *ne mæg*; 80, *CP.* 257. 7, *wierd* for *wierð*; 81, *Bl. Hom.* 205 for 203; *CP.* 397. 4 for 397. 14; 86, *Or.* 1849 for 184. 9; 87, *Dipl.* p. 131, *hlafordum* for *hlafordum*; 88, *CP.* 183. 25, *wodðrage*

for *wodðraga*; 89, *CP.* 347. 4 for 347. 8, *hered* for *hereð*, and *timpanum* for *timpanan*; *CP.* 433. 12, *unahefde* for *unaliefde*; *Or.* 86. 23, *moncwealmes* for *monn*-; 90, *Or.* 68. 21, *geegsode* for *geegsade*; *Ælfr.* 1. 20, *gegremedon* for *gegremodon*; 91, *Ælfr.* 1. 144, *sihð* for *gesihð*; 96, *CP.* 111. 16, *hi oferstigen* for *he hi hæfð oferstigene*; 97, *Or.* 154. 26, *wicræfte* for *wigeræfte*; *Cock.* 3. 442, *ðy læs* for *ðy læs ðe*, the normal form in all later monuments, as this is; 99, *CP.* 179. 10, *wenen* for *wenað*; 100, *Ælfr.* 1. 270. 4 for 1. 270; *Ælfr.* for *Ælfr.*; 122, *Ælfr.* 1. 380, *dweorigað* for *ðweorigað*; 125, *Dipl.* p. 391, *ðære* for *ðæra*; 131, *CP.* 75. 3 for 75. 13; 137, *Cr.* 569, *gefremde* for *gefremeds*; *Or.* 266. 2, *Judon* for *Judan*; 140, *Dipl.* p. 29, *he wæren* for *heo wæren*; *Ælfr.* 1. 334, *he beoð* for *heo beoð*; *Dipl.* p. 141, *freonreddene* for *freond*-; *CP.* 123. 2, *ealdodum* for *ealdor*-; 142, *CP.* 401. 34 for 401. 24; 155, *Ælfr.* 2. 28, *Sagrade* for *Bagrade*; *Ælfr.* 1. 564, *ðær binan* for *ðærbinnan*, and *gelagod* for *gelogod*; 157, *Or.* 12. 29 for 12. 19; *Or.* 17. 3, *norð weardum* for *norðweardum*; 161, *Lch.* 2, *Tab.* 27 for 28; 163, *Ælfr.* 1. 386 for 1. 382, and *astreece* for *astreccað*; 183, *Gray-Birch* for *De Gray Birch*.

Casual discovery has been made of the following citations which are not to be identified through the reference-figures given: 7, *OS.* 907; 9, *Dipl.* p. 351; 17, *CP.* 129. 19; 19, *Dipl.* p. 528; 33, *Or.* 524 (*sic*); 35, *Bd.* 2. 18; 44, *Chron.* (no citation-mark); 48, *Chron.* 1052, *Ælf. Legg.*; 56, *Or.* 89; 65, *Æðelr.* 7. 27; 69, *Or.* 241; 83, *Or.* 667; 100, *Ælfr.* 1. 190; 101, *CP.* 126. 6; 107, *Chron.* 918; 132, *CP.* 202. 11; 157, *Or.* 89. 8; 158, *Cock.* 3. 17.

In the Table of Abbreviations on p. 183, aside from its frequent bibliographical indefiniteness as to the edition of the text referred to, the following discrepancies between it and the body of the work sometimes tax the ingenuity and infringe upon the patience of the reader, and always mar the scholarly exactness of the book: 8, *M. Germ.*; 10, *Boet.*; 12, *Tr. Krz., J. Ger.*; 15, *Hom. Skt.*; 17, *Chron. Interpol.* XII sc.; J. 855 (cf. a. 1023 p. 12); 19, *Chart. Merc. Æðelr.*; 19 *Chart.* 901-24, *Æd. Merc.*; 30, *Ælfrie*; 31, *Cock.* 3, *Hist. Fr.*; *Chart.* 970; 38, *Did.*; 40, *Bl. Hom. Mart.*; 43, *Winkler* 488; 52, *E. G. Legg* (cf. *Ead. u. Guð. Legg*, p. 72); 59, *Sax. K. Chart.*; 61, *Pred. Ps.*; 86, *XL. Leb.*; *Dipl. Guild. Exeter*; 133, *Eadw. Eld.*; *Eadm.*; 152, *Æðelr.*; *Bl. H. hl. Mart.*; 158, *Ælfrie* 200; 178, *Ælfrie* 138.

Much of this clumsiness could have been avoided by the economical and exact volume-page-line system of reference, sometimes, happily, followed by our author. But when, as often happens,

citation is made only to volume-chapter, without page or line, real hardships is inflicted upon the user of the book : for example, the excerpt on p. 33, *Chron.* an. 1016, must be sought through five pages in a single MS. ; or that on p. 140 to the *Cartularium Saxonium*, No. 1130, which covers four pages.

Finally, cross-reference to parallel phenomena would add much to the usability of the book. To indicate just a few instances, the following figures are briefly added : between pp. 7 and 28 ; 20 and 160 ; 36 and 140 ; 37 and 141 ; 40 and 135 ; 54 and 67.

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Geschichte der isländischen Dichtung der Neuzeit (1800–1900),
von M. phil. Carl Küchler. Leipzig, Hermann Haacke, 1902.
Heft I. Novellistik. vi+85 pp. Heft II. Dramatik.
vi+79 pp. 8°.

The first part of Küchler's work appeared in 1896 although the date upon the title-page was changed at the appearance of Part II. It is the author's intention to issue still another part on the *Lyrik*. Purely objective reasons have impelled him to treat these three branches of literary activity in the inverse order of their development and importance in the history of Modern Icelandic literature. Only in the field covered by the first division of his work, has Küchler been able to profit somewhat by the labor of predecessors. He has therefore felt obliged, for the sake of completeness, to devote space in Parts I and II to outlines of a number of productions of little or no permanent literary value. Another cogent reason for this procedure is that most of the originals are extremely difficult of access, while many others exist only in manuscript and might soon be entirely lost. Küchler has spared no pains in obtaining first hand knowledge of his material, depending only in extreme cases upon copies or excerpts furnished by friends. His criticisms, whether favorable or unfavorable, are, at any rate, impartial. Each part is provided with an index to authors, titles, and subjects.

Several reviews of Part I appeared at the time of its publication. A. Heusler in particular furnished very fair estimates of it in *Anz.f.d.A.* 23. 386–387, and Herrig's *Archiv* 97. 392–393. Küchler